COVPEDEBATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMIEGTON, M. C., SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1864.

The Situation. THE tenacity with which GRANT holds to his position on the Bailroad, South of Petersburg, is something for which we confess ourselves unable to account, inasmuch es be can expect to realize no great or immediate advantage from so doing. With the Virginia Central Railroad bringing in supplies from one direction, and the Danville Road open in the other direction, neither the army nor the people at Richmond and Pe-Sersburg are at all dependent upon the Petersburg and

Weldon Road for their supplies. Still, we suppose GRANT must have some object in retaining so large a portion of his force in the vicinity of Petersburg, unmoved by the Confederate operations In the Valley, or demonstrations, against Washington City, or the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania .-Evidently it is General Len's policy to transfer the theatre of the war from the James to the Potomac. To this his movements would seem to point, especially the operations under Early. But so far his manceuvres have not resulted in dislodging the enemy from his poeition near the Confederate Capital, and still GRANT keeps "pegging away" to the serious inconvenience of the people of Richmond and Petersburg, especially the

Firmness of purpose, amounting to obstinacy, is one of GRANT's characteristics, and he may yet flatter himself with the hope of being able to carry out his plans against the Confederate Capital, but it would seem that a point had almost been reached where even his obstina, cy would be forced to succumb to the force of circumstances, and he, like McCLELLAN, find it convenient to "change his base." We think that spite of all that GRANT can do, the Virginia campaign of 1864 will close on the Potomac, and not on the James.

It would seem that our troops succeeded in capturing Memphis, but the whole affair, or at least the accounts of the whole affair, are confused in the extreme, and even contradictory. The question is-do we hold the city and the fortifications, and can we hold them for any considerable time? In plain terms, can our possession of Memphis be made available to enable our troops to cross from the other side of the Mississippi, or any part of them? Of course the mere capture of the city by a cavalry force, without the ability to retain permanent possession, or secure ulterior advantages, would be a matter of comparatively small importance. To know what value to attach to the capture of Memphis we must know the circumstances connected with that event. We may fairly assume, however, that the raid- are not so. ing expeditions which have been so constantly issuing out of Memphis, have, for the time being, been broken up, and that our flanks in Georgia and Alabama will be comparatively safe for some time to come.

We can make out no clear idea of the state of things in and eround Atlanta. Raids seem to be the order of the day. What progress General Wheeler is making in Shurman's rear we are unable to discover. John Morgan, who was last heard of in East Tennessee, may be able to do something towards disarranging Sherman's plans, though how, does not yet appear .-We hear little from Mobile, and lock for nothing very stirring or decisive in that quarter within the present or next month. Fort Morgan is a strong work, and ought to hold out a good while against the fleets. If the enemy has a strong land force it may change the whole aspect of affairs, but we do not think he has such force disposable for the purpose of attacking Mobile, or the Lorts in its vicinity.

P. S. It will be seen that a telegram, received since the above was in type, reports Fort Morgan in the may not. It will take time to clear up the mystery that | equal to the average. surrounds the whole affair.

THE War between Germany and Denmark has closed, as everybody felt that it must close, by Denmark yielding to the demands of her gigantic adversaries. She gives up the whole matter in dispute. The duchies of Bleswig, Helstein and Lauenburg are ceded to Austria and Prussia, and even Jutland, the main continental portion of Denmark proper, is occupied until the arrangement is completed.

Denmark, unfortunately for herself, was encouraged to enter upon and persevere in the unequal contest by she had a right to look, to England for moral and physical aid. England, through Lord Russell, had told Denmark that she was right, and she (England) remonstrated quite strongly with the German powers .-She invited a Conference which never effected anything, and having thus piddled around the question until Denmark found herself belpless in the hands of her enemies. she very coolly turned her back and told her to help herself the best way she could. The thing was not ey, and that was a thing not to be risked.

There are some who think English recognition would be a great thing for us. Let people who entertain any such notion take warning from the fate of Denmark .-England recognized the justice of the grounds taken by acy. England is making money. She will not be diverted from that pursuit, no matter who is right or who is wrong. She wants no Yankee privateers prey- Rebels of all ranks. ing on her commerce. Fears for her merchant ships rather than for Canada will keep England out of war with the North. She don't make money by Canada. She does by her commerce.

Mr. C. G. BAYLOB .- We see that the Georgia papers are a good deal exercised over a gentleman of the above name, from that State, who is reported to have made use of very anti-patriotic expressions at Hamilton, Bermude, and also to have represented himself as a commissioner from the State of Georgia to France.

We recollect when Mr. BAYLOR sailed from this port for Bermuda, and he certainly did not then hold out the idea that be held any other than a commercial mission, that his object was to initiate movements that might result in direct commercial intercourse between Europe and the South, as soon as the war should be over .-We speak merely from what Mr. BAYLOR remarked in conversation on some occasions when he dropped into our office to see some Georgia papers. He must have had credentials of some kind, otherwise we question if persons to vote; but now, all of these companies have been he could have gone out here without difficulty, as he certainly did. We think he went out in one of the Georgia steamers, or those known as such—the Lilian or Florie-but of this we are by no means certain.

WE saw Thursday a copy of Frank Leslie of some time in July. Among its illustrations is a view of a council of war held by GRANT at Massaponax Church, Virginia. The picture purports to be from a photograph, and we suppose it is. There are present GRART, MEADE, WARREN, BURNSIDE, SHERIDAN and others, ULYSSES himself being a stout man, not tall, with a very odd looking hat and a most formidable cigar. The cigar seems to be his inevitable acompaniment .--MEADE looks taller and thinner, but they are all a tolerably hard-looking set. Daguerreotypes, however, do not flatter, and a summer campaign in Spotsylvania county does not tend to dandyism. GRANT holds on to his cigar quite resolutely.

A gentleman of this place recently writing to his wife, now in Richmond county, alluded to the calling out of the reserves and detailed men, and expressed his own determination, although exempt, and no longer young, to turn out with his musket on any emergency threatening the place. The lady in reply says that she hopes the necessity may not arise at this point, but should it do so, she adds " I don't want you to shrink from duty. It would be far better to be killed in battle than to be called a coward. Should there be a attack, you had better send for Buddy. | their son lad at work at the shops of the W. C. & R. R R. Co. so much afraid of a gun I would be willing to go too. I am afraid our army is about to be overwhelmed in Virginia for want of men. If all the deserters would go back they would make an army themselves." The spirit of the women of the country really sustains and buoys up that of the men, and to that spirit the country will be largely endebted for its independence.

Fort Sumter. Colonel Jos. G. Toren, Chief Engineer U.S. Army in making his report to Mr. MARCY, then Secretary of

"The important position occupied by this work, and the great influence which it will have in the defence Charleston harbor, make it desirable to push the construction forward to completion with as little delay as practicable."

War, dated Washington, 1st November, 1845, says of

have had the gift of prescience in regard to Sumter.

IF THE Yankees can capture the Tallahassee they will do it, as the whole coast is teeming with war steamers sent out in pursuit of her; yea, verily, former blockade-runners like the Tristram Shandy are armed and sent to join in the pursuit. The Tristram Shandy will not be likely to come up with the Tallahassee-not

The difficulty we apprehend is in the matter of coal. The great speed of the Tallahassee is due, among other things, to her rapid production of steam. She has a large fire surface, and consumes coal pretty rapidly, we are told. The English and French authorities are certainly less conrecous to our cruisers now than formerly, and there may be more difficulty about obtaining coal, or making the necessary repairs.

THE following vessels are reported in pursuit of the Tellahassee :- The Juniata, Susquehannah, Eolus Pontoosuc, Dumbarton, Tristram Shandy, Mocassin, Aster, Yantic, R. R. Cuyler, Grand Gulf, Dacotah, and San Jacinto. Some of these vessels are fast, the majority It picks up a Wilmington or a Richmond newspaper,

Martial and Patriotic Pieces, (Chiefly Original.) Applicable to the Present War. Mobile, Ala. W. F. WISE-LY, No. 33, St. Michael street. 1864.

THE SUNDAY ECHOOL. Being a Selection of Favorite Hymns for Sunday Schools, Compiled and Arranged by shirts, the sucks, the tip, the zipc, the steel, the plates HENBY E. PRASE. Mobile, Ala. Printed and Published of iron, the copper, the lead, the borax, the oil, the by W. F. WISBLY, 1864.

and some sixty songs, or at least " metrical effusions of Southern genius," tolerably well printed, and of different degrees of excellence. By the way, we miss "Fort Pillow," by JAMES R. RANDALL, the author of 'My Maryland," and ;" Farewell to Louisiana," by average of the pieces published in this or similar publications. Possibly our attention is called to the ab-

having originally appeared in our columns. "The Sunday School" is a collection of very unehande of the enemy, but without stating how it passed | qual character, as such things are apt to be. Some of into their hands. Things may be all right and honora- the hymns are poetry, and some are hardly anything ble about the mouth of Mobile Bay; but again, they worth naming. Still, this collection, we suppose, is Before, therefore, or while railing at those gentry," for

> Army Correspondence of the Journal. Our Fourth Trans-Fotomac Campaign. STAR FORT, WINCHESTER, VA., August 11th, 1864.

The latitude which the Shenaudoah Valley affords two armies for manceuvring is so extensive, that an active campaign sometimes degenerates into a game of hide-and-seek, as in the case of the present one. We were quietly enjoying the pastime of tearing up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the 26th, 27th and 28th days of July, at Martinsburg, and after resting leisurely several days, we moved on towards Falling Water, and encamped in the woods between the last named place and the Potomac, and the hope of foreign assistance. She looked, and thought felt around with our cavalry on the other side of the river for the purpose of stirring the lion up in his den.

But on the 5th day of Aug'st we commenced in real earnest another invasion of the enemy's country, which was our fourth. General Breckisridge and other forces crossed at Shepardstown, and Rodes crossed at Williamsport, the former proceeding towards Sharpsburg, the latter towards

The enemy had completely "drawn in his norms," so that no vestige of his army could be found by our indefatigable Mosby, and the general impression was that, he was making his way towards Washington to reinforce Grant .-right, nor was England's position very commanding, This being the disposition of the enemy, their whole counbut then on the other hand England was making mon- try would be left open to us to penetrate to its very

We crossed the Potomac at the small town of Williamsport, a depot on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, of about 3,000 inhabitants. The river was at its very lowest, and the fording easy and pleasant. We pursued the Boonesborough road a short distance, passing en route St. James' Denmark, and Earl Russell at one time talked quite College, encampidg near the latter institution. Many big, but what did it all amount to? Just nothing at availed themselves of visiting their alma mater. Some of all. So would any mere recognition of the Confeder- the faculty, with most of the students, left upon hearing of our approach. The Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, Procident of the College, remained, the unsuspecting ,victim of retaliation, and did the honors of his house, to quite a table-full of

> It became the duty of one of these officers (of high rank) to issue the order for the Rev. Dr.'s arrest, while partaking of the hospitality of his board.

The Rev. Dr Boyd, of Winehester, was arrested several months ago and held as a hostage for a Yankee who after-Early has quite a keen perception of the quantity and qualkees, and arrested the Rev. Dr. Kerfoot as a hostage for Dr. Boyd, giving him twenty days to make arrangements.
On the 6th day of August our brigade was returned to Williamsport to garrison the town. It was our fortune to

be encamped upon the Conogeagus Creek, about two miles from where it enters into the Potomac, at which place we enjoyed the country hospitality of Maryland, and oh. tained an insight into the politics of the Yankee pation. There seems to be a determination upon the part of sums of the people of Maryland, to throw off the restraints which have been placed upon the ballot box. They have but to will it, and they have the power. We heard a number of Democrats say that they had not been allowed to wate since they cast their vote for Breckenridge! As soon as it to vote an anti-Administration ticket, a soldier informs him he can't vote. Now we hope they will vote regardless of the wishes and desires of the Yankees. The truth is, every town in the North had its company of provest and the proper make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to the proper make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to the proper make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to the proper make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to the proper make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to the proper make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to the proper make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to the proper make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to the proper make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to the proper make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to the proper make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to the proper make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to the proper make a false reports, and by way of exculpating himself to the proper make a false reports. called in to attend to more urgent business about Richthe people to exercise their peculiar right. The Democrats, however, seem not to have concentrated upon any man,

but seem determined to support some anti-war nominee.

The people of the border bave learned to treat both Confederates and Yankees with so much duplicity that it is extremely hard to tell one's real sentiments from his conversation. They are certainly in an uncomfortable position. One said a few days ago, "the Yankees come and take my horses, and the Rebeis come and take my wheat, and I don't know who is my friend." It was suggested to the gontleman that he had better either esponse the cause of one or the other even if he had no feeling in the matter.

The 7th day of August found nearly all of our army encamped in and about the beautiful little valley, which is watered by the Concogeague Creek, is sometimes called by the name of this stream. Everything is seen by us when we invade under the most disadvantage cores of communications.

The burning of Chambersburg caused a great deal of consternation among the people of the Cumberland Valley. While come denounced it with a great deal of victories, others said that it was but what they could expect.

Nothing is needed to grop the house burning by the Yankees, except an unfinching determination to retainate— house for house, and town for town, and no one is more conscious of the fact than Gen. Early. Even now, from the mountain can be seen the smoking track of the enemy advancing up the Valley, finishing his devilish work of de-On the 8th our entire army re-crossed the Potomac at

Williamsport, having accomplished nothing more than to procure some subsistence, making a reconnoissance orce, to ascertain who and what the enemy was, and makng a feint towards the Yankee Capital.

Another object also was accomplished. Gen. Macaus-land and Gen. Bradley Johnson were making an extensive raid in the Cumberland valley. They had just burned Chambersburg, had made a feint toward Cumberland City. Every little is a help in time of need. If I was not They made their way out again, having had but one collision, and were in bivouse on the South branch of the Poto-It is so easy to do injustice to cavalry, knowing so little

> case, in the affair near Moorefield, without comment. It seems that Macausland and Johnson were in bivouac, with the neual picket in their front. On the morning of the 7th, the enemy made a sudden descent upon their camp, without any intimation of his approach, and without encounany pickets, and scattered the whole com-It was a complete and unfortunate surprise, Gen'i Johnson making his escape upon a bare-back horse. One member of the command says, the enemy flanked their pickets, and came in between their line and the camp .-The Colonel who, we understand, commanded the picket, was wounded and captured. The entire loss was three hundred men, four pieces of artillery, thirty five killed-and wounded, while the statement about the capture of horses is so conflicting the truth cannot be arrived at. It is true, however, that we watch our horses right close when they

of that service, that we will endeavor to state the plain

are turned out to graze. We hall the result of the election in our STATE as the proudest triumph in the annals of her history. Lot her slanderers hang their heads, for she has shown the world Col. Toren-late General, but now dead-seems to the 1st, 3d and 4th N. C. Regiments did not cast a vote for as a test.

The vanguard of the enemy altacked our vanguard on the evening of the 1tth. Sheridan was the attacking par-Gen. Gordon soon repulsed the attack, driving the enemy back in confusion. The 6th, 8th, 19th U. S. corps de armee have been re-organized and retain the name of the "6th." under Gen. Wright. The 21 corps (Hancock) is also, in the Vailey.

The Richmond Enquirer and the Blockuders.

[Communicated.]

The Richmond Enquirer, in an article on cotton and blockaders, says-"As a specimen of the work these gentry have done, we often note cargo sales of London dock and Seignette brandy, champaign, cigars and silks. * * * Gross de Rhin silk, painted org indies, maynosia coating, black cloth, English crapes, bennet ribbone, black mohair, correctte, fancy nickties, silk kand'terchief. * * * Nothing for the soldiers. nothing for his naked or shoeless children, nothing to make us stronger or better able to endure the coming cold and privations of winter." It speaks of Fblockaders beholding the theatre of war from a private box with a lorguette," ignoring the fact that itself is doing something of the same from its bomb-proof triped while emitting to give "a specimen of the work of these gentry" in the matter of the Government cargoes which they bring in for the army and navy .these are the only goods brought into the Confederacy, " nothing for the soldier, nothing to make us stronger." It has never seen a bill of lading or an invoice of the pork, the beel, the bacon, the sugar, the coffee. the sherry for the sick, the grey cloth, the blankets, the shovels, the rivets, the wrenches, the nails, the salipetre, The first of these publications contains 104 pages, the cartridge cloth, the machinery, the big guns for the army and navy, which " these gentry " bring in for the snug quarters is noticing the "cugo sales."

Noticing them in its cushioned chair, perhaps, employing itself in picking flaws in the patriotism of other men, ventilating its comments on their " devotion to the deity impressed on the national coin of Old and Major DA PONTE, formerly of the New Orleans Delta, New England," which itself so utterly abhors and leaves pieces which, as poems, at least, are far superior to the to the sordid enjoyment of "these gentry." It whines and mutters to the "government, for relief;" and calls upon it not to send out so much "cotton and to bacco," or as "little as possible." It is Ignorant that some of sence of the poems in question from the fact of their the owners of these blockaders, when their steamers have been chased by "the infernals," ashore, have given ent year, an entire new process of making diamonds diorders to save the government stores first, while their rect from charcoal, by the action of borax, which he out of the large number of arrivals recently, the larger majority have come in laden with government freight. | coal. a want of patriotism and a love of the" New Eogland deity," would it not have been just as well as generous to have furnished such "a specimen of their work," per contra, as redounds to their credit and proves them as patriotic in deeds certainly, as some are in words, who as- probably for the tun of the thing, since the editors sail them as entirely sordid and selfish. The Government freight some of "these gentry" have been the means of introducing into the Confederacy, when we were & now are without such adequate means, has been of incalculable importance to the common cause. The press has been justly styled the fourth estate, and its liberty is ever to be cherished and defended. But it sometimes occurs that this mighty lever is wielded unjustly, in efforts to prejudice and endanger the rights and in-SUUM OUIQUE. terests of individualism.

[Compiled for the Journal.]

A Few Maxims. BY EMINENT MILITARY COMMANDERS.

" Remember that actions, and not the commissions, make the officer, and that more is expected of him than the ti-

"Great extremities require extraordinary resolution .the chances of assistance or of success."-NAPOLEON. "Men who are ismilisrized with danger meet it without

shrinking, whereas troops unused to service, often appre-"A coward when taught to believe that, if he breeks his

enemy; but a man who thinks little of the one, and is fearful of the other, acts from present feelings, regardless of consequences." - WASHINGTON. "Though bravery and good conduct in time of action are very essential, yet they are by no means the most essential parts of an officer's duty." - WASHINGTON.

" One circumstance ought to be cauticusly guarded

nearly on a level. Discipline and subordination and life left in the trenches immediately around Atlanta to deand vigor to military movements."-WASHINGTON. "The strongth of an army, like power in mechanics, is move in any direction the emergency might require -

estimated by multiplying the mass by the rapidity; a rap- | The flanking process came to an end, for the moment a id march augments the morale of an army and increases its mean of victory."-Napoleon. A m'an is not born a commander—he must become one."

We should make war without leaving anything to hazity of retaliation it takes to overcome the stubborn Yan- ers. "Marshall faxis. " It is an approved principle in war, never to do what

> desires it."-NAPOLEON. "The marches that are made preparatory to a battle, track, and burning bridges. He cannot remain idle. bushwhacking seeson and feel no dread; they, and they brethern of the "Old North State." require the greatest precaution." -- FREDERICK.

"T'aere are five things the soldier should never be with out b is musket, his ammunition, his anapsack, his provis. at every foot by the pursuing army of Tennessee, and is ascertained that the citizen, whosver he may be, intends loas, (for at least four days,) and his entrenching tools.— stand but a slim chance of reaching a place of safety The k napsack may be reduced to the smallest size possible | with half of his command. if the ment proper, but the soldier should; always have it with him."-Napoleon.

to render his knowledge universal."

say hat he was deceived, or had not seen clearly. On mond. So it would seem some prospect still remains for the greatest care, have a clear conception and vi w of his thes e occasions the officer must examine everything with ect, and be provided with a good telescope. Nothing ald intimidate him ; every difficulty should be surmount-He will then be certain of what he has to report, and Il not take a hundred horsemen for a regiment, or a flick wever."-FREDERICK.

"Peruse, again and again, the campaigns of Alexander, iannibal, Cosar, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Eugene and Frederick."—Napoleon.;

"Every nation that is resolved to be free, must eventually become so."-NAPOLEON.

Served Him Right.—Some seven months ago a

by the name of this stream. Everythiv g is seen by us whe we invade under the most disadvantar goods circumstance in Mississippi, and moved his whole family on to it.—
Every industrial pursuit is checked, except where here are there a Commissary has a flour mill operation. All hor not already taken by us, or the enemy, (for the Yank esteal from Marylanders) are car ried to the neighbor one would be a little surprise of the property. Cheerful prospect for Uncle which the anti-War Democra' stake our money; and those who once regarded it so trash, are more inclined to the control of the property. They did to see the alacrity with those who once regarded it so trash, are more inclined to the control of the property. They did to see the alacrity with those who once regarded it so trash, are more inclined to the control of the property. They did to see the alacrity with those who once regarded it so trash, are more inclined to the control of the property. They did to see the alacrity with those who once regarded it so trash, are more inclined to the control of the property. They did to see the alacrity with those who once regarded it so trash, are more inclined to the control of the property. They did to see the alacrity with the man who will consent to occupy the property. They did to see the alacrity with the man who will consent to occupy the property. They did not make any attack on the town. The Cincinnation of the property is not a white better than the dead bodies of all have been sent back to this city, bounded to the dead bodies of from Bristel to Jonesboro'. Our lines extend to Bull's from Bristel to Jonesboro'. Our lines extend to Bull's from Bristel to Jonesboro'. Our lines extend to Bull's from Bristel to Jonesboro'. Our lines extend to Bull's from Bristel to Jonesboro'. Our lines extend to Bull's from Bristel to Jonesboro'. Our lines extend to Bull's from Bristel to Jonesboro'. Our lines extend to Bull's from Bristel to Jonesboro'. Our lines extend to Bull's from Bristel to Jonesboro'. Our lines extend fool, of this city, bought a confiscated " rebel" estate those who once regarded it at a take our money; and swen him. The man who will consent to occupy the propnot make any attact on the man who will consent to occupy the propgive it a respectable consider a state of the certy of another on such terms is not a whit better than the Tennessee and in Sherman's army
sure reference.

Times says that all the Tennessee and in Sherman's army
sure reference.

The Newest Artificial Diamonds.

Within the past year some very fine imitations of diamonds have been put upon the New York market, far surpassing in limpidity and refractive power the best pastes formerly known to the public under various deceptive names. The new imitations, like the old ones, purport to be a species of cheap "diamonds from the gold producing countries of the world, but the appellations are purely fanciful, for they are only supekind of quartz, but that is true only to the extent they are pulverized with borax, aluminia, glucina, arsenia, oxide of tin, or other ingredients. They are not cut from the solid quartz, which is less brilliant than the common pastes. The exact process of making these highly successful imitations is known only to the manufacturers (in Paris or Germany, for not one is made in this country, so far as known,) and is, of course, jealously guarded by them.

No respectable jeweller attempts to pass off pastes as diamonds. Swindlers may sometimes buy fine specimens from the dealers, and trade them away at the regular diamond price, but such cases must be rare, for any person of the least common sense, who thought of purchasing a diamond from an individual not in the trade, would be sure to consult a jeweler or other expert in precious stones, by whom the fraud would be detected in an instant. No paste can stand all the tests of the diamand. Its warmth to the touch, its retention of moisture, the ease with which it is scratched | house ! by agate or topaz, the minute air bubbles which a microscope discover in its depths, all prove it to be an light. imitation. But the skillful eye can tell the real diamond from the false at a glance. The former has a hardness finest pastes just miss.

None but the most experienced judges can retain a memory of the icy lambency or adamantine splendor what her sons knew before, that she is a staunch upholder memory of the icy lambency or adamantine spiender of the Confederars cause. We rejoice to announce that of the genuine gen, so that they can always apply it

Ordinary judges will be deceived by the improved pastes; and any lady who might be expected from the | She is a good cook. The neighbors will tell you so. richness of her attire to wear diamonds, may swing out the pastes from her ears, or display them on her fingers vious to his marriage, had lived at the cheap catingwithout fear of detection till the brightness of the imitation has departed; for it goes, sooner or later, with the most careful usage. The permanent lustre of crystalized carbon is its one precious wholly inimitable quality. This permanence or stability, it may be remarked, characterizes all the precious things of nature, gold, silver, ivory, and every one of the gems. Imitations which are almost perfect in other respects, fail in | mances for the Funday papers-real French romances, that. It is nature's last, impassable, barrier against with morals to them. Ally style will be appreciated .--

So far with the paste manufacturers. A more interesting branch of the subject is the chem ical, or strictly scientific production of diamonds from their pative material, carbon. Some of the first chem- upon me. ists in the world have devoted years of toil in the task, without success. Microscopic diamonds have been made, or are reported to have been. Bedquerel, a French chemist, produced minute crystal zations baving the hardness of diamonds, by the slow action of electricity on boxwood charcoa!, (a very pure form of carbon,) but they were nearly black. Another Frenchman, last again. year, claimed to bave made diamonds by the reaction of phosphorus on sulpaide of carbon, both being under so dismal. and fixes its eyes upon an auction advertisement of water. The sulphide of carbon dissolved the phospho-"London dock brandy, champagne, cigars, silks, rib- rus, and the latter, it is said, slowly combined with the bons, corsetts," &c., and jamps to the conclusion that sulphur, freeing the carbon which crystalized out .-Many experiments have been made with this remarkable fluid, sulphide of carbon, and from it, if from any source, the artificial diamond must come. It consists of pure sulphur and carbon, in the proportions of about

five of the former to one of the latter. The carbon ingredient is in fact dismonds in a state of fluidity, possessing the wonderful refractive power of the real gems. The exceeding brilliancy of the sulphide of carbon adapts it peculiarly for use in prisms, for Confederacy, some of them freight free, while it in its spectral analysis, that new department of modern science, by which some of the most extraordinary discoveries of the age have been made. Now, if it were Mr. Maloney told me they had seen this happen several diamonds to ald be made. Ordinary attempts to decom- three ladies, arrived at the city of Mexico in this prepose the fluid by electricity give a deposit of sulphur on dicament." one pole; and of black charcoal in small grain, on the other. Silver has a powerful efficity for sulphur, and an English chemist tried the effect of immersing that metal in the fluid, hoping to seperate the carbon in that way, but nothing came of it after ten years experimenting. A French chemist has brought out during the presown have been subjected to piliage and loss, and that claims dissolves the carbon at a high heat, yielding one fired from six o'clock Tuesday to six o'clock Wednespound of brilliants of the first water per bushel of char- day afternoon.

It is further said that a patent for this process has van's Island, Wednesday afternoon, tearing the compa- acter; all digestive powers, and not addicted to writing been taken out by the inventor for the United States, as well as for all other countries where "sparklers" are in request. Such are the extraordinary "yarns" to which scientific journals sometimes gives corrency, I Island. must know that nothing can be more absurd than the alleged discovery.

It is not quite safe to predict what science will not do; but this much may be said, that the prospect of making diamonds artificially from carbon, except in nature's secret and awful laboratory of the ages, is about as flattering as that of the discovery of the "philosopher's s'o ie." - Journal of Commerce,

CAUGHT A TARTAR .- During the war with the Tartars, a soldier cried out, " Captain! I've caught a 'Tartar."

"Bring him here," replied the Captain. "He won't come."

"Well then leave him and come yourself," said the Captsin.

This is exactly the condition of Sherman. He has caught a Tartar, or, to speak by the card, the Tartar Old Abe's Jokes, the quintescence of President Linhas caught him. He cannot carry the army of Tennessee to Lincoln, because they won't go, and he can The more obstinate the resistance of an army, the greater | not return himself because they won't let him. The "great raider" has come to the end of his row. Like Wilkins Micawber, he is waiting for something to turn up. The goal of his ambition was Atlanta. By great superiority of numbers, he succeeded in advancing from Dalton at the rate of a mile and a half a day ranks and abandons his colors, he will be punished with and at length arrived within sight of the city, at death by his own party, will take his chance against the the cost of fifty thousand of his men. The army of Tennessee was compelled as long as it remained on the other side of the Chattahoochee, to protect the railroad on which its sustenance depended, and this enabled Sherman to make use of his superior numbers to the greatest advantage by carrying on a series of flank movements. The moment the army crossed to this side of the river, the position of affairs was changed. The troops could be fed by other means than against, and that is, the acidiers and officers being too a single line of railway. A sufficient force would be

tend the city, and the remainder of the army could column moved for that purpose, the whole of our force, affairs that is by no means pleasant to the slaves of "I know he's not at home now, but he soon will be with the exception of that left in the entrenchments, Lincoln. It says: could be brought against it. Sherman, therefore, is at a stand still. He dare not assail our works in front,

That he will soon be compelled to attack our works, the enemy wishes you to do, for this reason alone, that he or else attempt a retreat, we have every confidence. " A great captain can only be formed by long experi- front, occupy Atlanta and re-establish his communicaence and interes study; neither is his own experience tions, or else attempt to fall back to Dalton. If he deenough, for whose life is there sufficiently fruitful of events | cide upon the former course, he will be compelled to attack our forces in their entrenchments, and will most certainly be whipped-if the latter, he will be assailed

We predict that within ten days Sherman will be flying northwards and the compaign ended. Nous verrons .- Macon Confederate. 21st.

INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.—The Bristol Ga zette of the 11th contains the following item: We know of a commissioner from the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, erriving within our lines not sheep for a corps of injentry, which often happens, | many days since, and limited herefore from the many days since, and immediately started to consult capital is earnestly looked for by us.

Gen. Morgan, with a strong force, is now in our front. When last heard from he was near Bull's Gap. How far he is going is yet to be ascertained. Bill McClelland, another distinguished bushwhacker of Greene county, was killed last week accidentally by

one of his own men. The cars upon the East Tennessee and Virginia

A ROMANCE OF THE PRENCH SCHOOL.

On the sad sea shore! Always to hear the moaning of these dismal waves!

Listen. I will you my story—my story of love, of misery, of black despair. I am a moral Frenchman. She whom I adore, whom adore still, is the wife of a fat Marquis-a lop-eared, rior articles of paste. Some dealers claim them to be a blear-eyed, greasy Marquis. A man without a soula man without sentiment who cares nought for moonlight and music. A low, practical man, who pays his debts. I hate him.

> She, my soul's delight, my Empress, my angel, is superbly beautiful.

I loved her at first sight-devotedly, madly. She dashed past me in her coupe. I saw her but a noment—perhaps an instant—but she took me captive then and there, forevermore. For evermore!

I followed her, after that, wherever she went. At ength she chanced to notice, to smile upon me. My motto was en avant! That is a French word. I got it out of the back part of Webster's dictionary.

She wrote me that I might come and see her at her house. O, joy, joy unutterable!-to see her own

I went to see her after midnight, in the soft moon-

She came down the gravelled walk to meet me, on this beautiful midsummer night—came to me in pure of lustre, a cold glitter of refracted light, which the white, her golden hair in splendid disorder-strangely peauliful, yet in tears ! She told me her tresb grievances.

The Marquis, always a despot, had latterly misused her most vikly. That very morning, at breakfast, he had carsed the

fishballs and succeed at the pickled onious. And to be told by the base Marquis-a man who, prehouses-to be told by him that her manner of frying

Her tears fell last. I, too, wept. I mixed my sobs with hers. " Fly with me ! ' I cried. Her lips met mine. I held her in my arms. I fel

fish-balls was a failure, it is too much.

er breath upon my chiek. It was hunkey. "Fly with me to New York! I will write ro-Shop girls and young mercantile persons will adore it, and I will amoss wealth with my ready pen." Ere she could reply-ere she could articulate her

Shall I write it? He kicked me out of the garden-

he kicked me into the street. I did not return. I so ethereal, so full of soul, of sentiment, of spiring originality! He, so gross, so ed by a shot in the head, and he produced the matter practical, so lop-cared !

So I left Paris for this place—this place, so lonely Ah me !

Oh dear !- I A. Ward.

"Three Months in the Southern States," mentions the railways what he should do to obtain relief from a long following amusing little peculiarity of Mexican cue- series of misfortunes by which he had been afflicted-"I was told that it was a common thing in Mexico

for the diligence (stage) to arrive at its destination with the blinds down. This is a sure sign that the tray. usual votive offerings. Accordingly flowers, give, rice, elers, both male and female, have been stripped by robbers nearly to the skin. A certain quantity of clothing is then, as a matter of course, thrown in at the the offering was presented—and the man crushed to window, to enable them to descend. Mr. Behnsen and death. possible to solate the carbon and let it crystalize out, times; and Mr. Ostling declared that he himself, with

Slege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH DAY. One hundred and fifty-two shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock Wednesday evening. No casualties are reported.

A vigorous fire has been kept up on the city. Fifty-four shots, five of which were time fuse shells, were for a substitute to take his place in the military prison A whirlwind passed over Battery Marshall, Sulli-

ny's quarters and the lookout. One man was killed, one severely and one slightly wounded.

the city with time fase shells, which, from their terific next three years, enclosing half a dozon postage explosion in the air, appear to be two hundred pound- stamps. Chas. Courier. 25 inst. er Parrotte. The Troy Press says: "A New York publisher

has recently published a book purporting to be a collection of the jokes, anecdotes, &c., of President Lincola. Here is an extract from the publisher's announcement in the New York papers : OLD ABE'S JOKES,

Fresh from Abraham's bosom. The following are among the contents: " Bring up the Shackasses for Cott's sake !" Old Abe and the Builfrogs. Got the Itch. Peddler made to swallow his own Pies. Lincoln and the Wooden Legged Amateur.

colo's Life. IMPORTANT FROM WHEFLER'S COMMAND .- We are eliably informed that Gen. Wheeler has taken Resacs, nd when last heard from was fighting at Dalton. Friday last, 900 head of fine cattle and about 100 yansees, captured at Adairsville on the Western & Atlan-

Old Abe and the Nigger Barber.

tic Railroad, by Col. Harmon's Alabama regiment, of Wheeler's command, passed through Athens en route to Hood's army. THE RAID ON THE MACON AND WESTERN ROAD .-Our city has been full of rumors of an extraordinary sensational character for the last two days in relation to a heavy raid on this road. We have not learned the exact number of the enemy's force, but should judge it to be in the neighborhood of 1200 or 1500. This force miles from home.

was attacked by Jackson's cavalry, and as telegraphic telegraph line .- Augusta Constitutionalist, 23d. FAVORS TO REBEL SYMPATHIZERS .- A recent 'etter ! from Henry County, Missouri, describes a state of day."

The fact is, rebels have all the trade and business in

every department of life, in their own hands. They, the settlement of Elder W. M. Yong in Wilmington, as and every attempt made to get on our flanks has been and they alone, can embark in any kind of business pastor of the First Baptist church in that city. The with the best assurance that they will not be robbed; Religious Herald, in noticing the fact, says: "We are they, and they alone, can remain at home and feel no sorry to lose brother Young from the State; but if interest in the peace of the country; they, and they Virginia must surrender him we know no people to Wheeler is in his rear, destroying trains, tearing up the alone can occupy their sleeping apartments during the whom we would more cheerfully give him up than our One of two things must be do-sweep Hood from his alone, can even visit relatives at any distance and save their horses and escape.

> THE NATIONAL DEBT OF THE NORTH -The weekly state. ment of the public debt issued this week shows the aggre, gots of debt bearing interest in coin to be \$384,127,792aggregate interest \$53,134,885. The aggregate of debt Georgia. The old lady had a very correct idea, in the bearing interest in lawful money is \$111,413,182, aggregate main, on the subject of foreigners : interest \$23,283,170. The aggregate of debt on which interest has peaced is \$367.170. Aggregate of debt not bearing interest \$581,584,027. The recapitulation shows the total amount outstanding to be \$1,827,492,170; interest \$76,418,035 .- Washington Intelligencer, 6th.

D. finitions from the Confederate Dictionary. Benevolence.—Giving half a bushel of green fruit to fighting. a hospital, and having it published in all the newspapers in the country. Charity. - Refusing a soldier's wife a barrel of flour.

and then falling on your knees to thank God you are 'not as other men.' Contract .- A system of exemption used to relieve Government favorites from military service.

Contractor .- The person benefitted by the above system. He is easily told by his cloth coat and squaretoe boots. General.-Formerly this was the title given to the officer commanding an army. These gentlemen would

would place them in their proper places. A group of Generals can be found any warm evening by looking on the shady side of a street.

Mental and nine days.

At the N. C. Hospital, in Petersburg, Va., May 8th, 1864, of typhoid pneumonia and bronchitis, JOHN J. EVANS, of Co. A, 61st Regt. N. C. T., Clingman's brigade, aged 21

by a coat with a star on the collar.

"Mother," said Ike Partington, "did you know that "Mother," said like Partington, "did you know that the 'iron horse' has but one ear?" "One ear! merciful gracious, child, what do you mean?" "Why the engine Heaven! sweet Heaven! is my home to all eternity.

Heaven! sweet Heaven! is my home to all eternity.

D. H.

TELEGRAPHIC

intered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM ATLANTA. Atlanta, Aug. 26 .- The enemy retired from our right ront last night and our forces occupy their second line this morning. The enemy's lines from Decatur to the Peach tree roads are all abandoned, but they are still on our left and centre. The movement is interpreted as a concentration upon our left and centre. There was skin mishing this morning on the left. With the exception of 3 shells fired from the right last night, before the chemy withdrew from that point, they have not shelled the city for 24 hours. Two deserters reached our line on yester. day. They claim to have been drafted in Dayton, Ohio, and were never mustered into service. They state that they came through on the road direct from Chattanooga, and heard ro news from Wheeler.

Prisoners brought in this morning from the right state that Wheeler tapped the road twice, which was repaired immediately, and trains are running through. They also state that Eherman's army is on full rations. SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, 26, 1864. Since this morning the enemy retired from our extremo left. Prisoners state the trains came through from Chattanooga yesterday. The Chattanooga Gazette of the 23rd states that Wheel-er destroyed the depot at Cleaveland, Teanessee, and burn

THISD DISPATOR. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26, 1884. The enemy have massed between Paces Ferry and Campbeiton Roads and abandoned the entire line on the right of the Chattanooga Rail Road. Sherman's order dated the 25th, directing the reduction of rations, was picked up in deserted camps. There has been sharp akirm shing on our

left all this afternoon.

Cahawba this morning.

Nashville. August 18th, says the rebel cavalry attacked Greavsville on Tuesday, a few miles below Chichamanga, During the fight, Gen. Steadman was seriously wounded and Col. Straight killed. A dispatch dated Indianopolis, Aug. 18th. stetes : Au the time of the draft approaches, the people are becoming

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated

excited. There is a great demand for substitutes of any and all colors.

FROM VICKSBURG.

MEREDIAN, MISS., Aug. 26th The lines at Vicksburg are completely closed for the next 20 days. Ingress and egress is not allowed under any circumstances. It is thought another movement is on hand as all the horses in the city were being impressed by the Yankees. The prisoners captured in Memphis by Forrest, left for

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE .- 1 have beard some very extraordinary cases of murder tried. I remember costacy-her busband, the Marquis, crept scake-like in one where I was counsel; for a long time the evidence did not appear to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, seeming to think himself quite safe. At last the surgeon was called, who stated that the deceased had been killhair and stuff cut from and taken out of the wound .-Had I returned, the creature would have kicked me It was all hardened with blood. A basin of warm water was brought into court, and, as the blood was gradually softened, a piece of printed paper appeared-the wadding of the gun-which proved to be hall of a ballad. The other half had been found in the man's pock et. The man was hung.

OFFERINGS TO A LOCOMOTIVE .- A Hindoc recently nquired of a native employee of one of the new Indian prayers to his gods having been useless. He at once advised that the new deity which had recently come among them, the locomotive, should be appeased by the etc., were prepared, and the man took his stand on the line, waiting for the god. Down came the locomotive,

Usper Arrest .- Lieut, Col. Williams, commandant at Fort Powell at the time of its evacuation, has been relieved of his command and placed under arrest. His evacuation of the Fort, when it wasof immeasurable importance that it should have been held to the last extremity, is seriously commented on by the Mobile papers, and gives great dissatisfaction to its superior

TIRED OF HIS BOARDING HOUSE .- Asa Hartz advertises from Johnson's Island, in a Northern journal

Wanted-A substitute to stay here in my place He must be thirty years old; have a good moral char poetry. To such an one all the advantages of a strict retirement, army rations and unmitigated watchfulness There has been a slight increase of tents on Folly to prevent them from getting lost are offered for an indefinite period. Address me at Block 1, Room 12, As we close our report, the enemy are still shelling Johnson's Island, Military Prison, at any time for the

ASA HARTZ STRANGE ACTION IN NASHVILLE .- The Nashvill Dispatch of the 14th says:

There seems to be a general disposition on the part of landlords, agents and the military to turn out poor white tenants and put in negroes. We saw one yesterday who went out to pay her rent, leaving the balance of her money in the house under the bed; when she returned the house had been broken open, furniture had been thrown out, her money gone, and the house cocupied by a negro family. During yesterday nine women went before Recorder Shane, for protection

against, or redress for similar proceedings. The compositors of New York have demanded sixty cents per thousand ems, instead of forty-five which they are at present receiving, The New York Tribune says, in relation to the demand : " We do not buleve that one-third of our city journals are paying their expenses. Such are the circumstances under which, after cheerfully agreeing to two advances since 1861, we are asked to concede thirty-three per cent. further advance on the rates now existing. We are not asked to consider and agree on a new scale, but are required to adopt it whether we approve it or not. We, therefole, give fair notice that we deem it extravagant and unjust, and that we shall resist it to the extent of our

SOFTENING THE BLOW .- Here is a specimen of breaking the news gently: During the summer of 1849, a Mr. James Wilson, of West Jersey, died of the cholcra while some fifty

John Rodgers was employed to convey the dead body

"Yes," was the reply, "but his not at home to

for I've got him here dead in the wagon !" Elder W. M. Young .- We have before referred to

FOREIGNERS .- A Yankee correspondent in Sherman's army amuses himself with the following story of

a woman he or some of his comrades met in Northern "You'ns fellows don't fight wee'ns fair," said the old

lady, with the air of a Madam Roland. " How so?" said the soldier. " Why, you'ns fight with bags, and that's not fair," said the old lady, drawing a very indignant puff from the pipe ; " besides," said she, "you'ns have forruners

" Not that I know." "You'ns can't come over me that way; wasn't there fellows from a place called New York here to-day."

A Washington writer says : The rebels obtained at Martinsburg alone sufficient material to furnish their asmy for a period of eight months.

DIED.

In this town, at 9 o'clock, P. M., on the 24th inst., JOHN WILLIAM, infant son of WILLIAM W. and MARY E PRICE, aged 1 year, 6 months and 15 days.
In this town, on the 24th inst., ELIZABETH-FRIDEIKA. be of great service to the nation if the Government infant daughter of C. H. and Margaret Ganzer, aged seven

Felicity .- A word used by young ladies when sitting years, 2 months, and 2 days. The deceased was a member of the Baptist Church at

Beaver Dam, Duplin county. He was an affectionate son and a loving brother. He leaves a mother, a little brother,

communication has been resumed with Atlanta, the in a wagon to his friends at home. By inquiry he reaiders must have been egectually disposed without learned the precise house of the deceased. On driving having done any material damage either to the road or to the door he called to a respectable looking lady, who wasi-n fact the newly made widow, and asked : " Poes Mr. Wilson live here?"